

Zone; Fireworks Display, Great Egg Harbor Bay, Ocean City, NJ" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2021-0331)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1932. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2021-0248)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1933. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Tennessee River mile 643 to 652, Knoxville, TN" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2021-0433)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1934. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Christina River, Newport, DE" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2021-0131)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1935. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Lake of the Ozarks, Mile Markers 7,10.5, 13, 16, 22, 26, 34, and 42 Lake of the Ozarks, MO" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2021-0480)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1936. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; South Timbalier Block 22, Gulf of Mexico, Port Fourchon, LA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2021-0607)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1937. A communication from the Legal Yeoman, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Chicago River, Chicago, IL" ((RIN1625-AA09) (Docket No. USCG-2020-0034)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1938. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Delano, CA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0046)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1939. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-21635" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0540)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 2, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1940. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries" (RIN0648-XB054) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1941. A communication from the Chairman of the Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Demurrage Billing Requirements" ((RIN2140-AB47) (Docket No. EP 759) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1942. A communication from the Chairman of the Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Montana Rail Link, Inc. - Petition for Rulemaking - Classification of Carriers" ((RIN2140-AB50) (Docket No. EP 763) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-70. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois urging the federal government to replace Andrew Jackson with Harriet Tubman on the 20 dollar bill; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 54

Whereas, Harriet Tubman was born Araminta "Minty" Ross in the early 1820s in Dorchester County, Maryland; she was enslaved at a young age and began working the field by harvesting flax at age 13; and

Whereas, Harriet Tubman escaped when she was around 27 years old; she walked the nearly 90 miles to Philadelphia, where she took jobs as a domestic and cook and spent summers working in Cape May, New Jersey; and

Whereas, Harriet Tubman returned to Maryland approximately 13 times to rescue as many as 70 enslaved people through the Underground Railroad, which was a network of escape routes and safe houses organized by Black and white abolitionists; she claimed she never lost a passenger; she gave instructions to 70 others who found their own way to freedom; and

Whereas, If Harriet Tubman had been caught, she would have faced physical punishment and been sold back into slavery in the Deep South due to the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law; and

Whereas, During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman worked for the Union Army as a scout, spy, guerrilla soldier, and nurse; this makes her one of the first Black women to serve in the military; and

Whereas, After the war, Harriet Tubman became involved in the campaign for women's suffrage along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony; in 1859, she purchased a home in Auburn, New York and established it as a home for the elderly; and

Whereas, Harriet Tubman died in 1913 and was buried with military honors at Fort Hill Cemetery; and

Whereas, In 2014, President Barack Obama launched the effort to get Harriet Tubman

on the \$20 bill after receiving a letter from a girl from Massachusetts saying women should appear on currency; and

Whereas, In April of 2016, President Obama announced that Harriet Tubman would be replacing President Andrew Jackson on the \$20 and that Jackson would be moved into a scene of the White House on the reverse side; and

Whereas, For years, critics have called for Jackson to be removed from the \$20 bill because of his legacy of supporting the institution of slavery, having owned 95 enslaved people months before he became president and bringing 14 of them to the White House, and for his role in the forced, violent transfer of tens of thousands of Native Americans from the South on what became known as the Trail of Tears; and

Whereas, The new design was initially scheduled for 2020 but stalled under President Trump who called the move "pure political correctness" and said that Jackson "had a great history"; and

Whereas, No women or people of color have ever been pictured on a denomination of currency still in circulation; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we urge the federal government to replace Andrew Jackson with Harriet Tubman on the \$20 bill; and be it further

*Resolved*, That suitable copies of this resolution be sent to President Joe Biden, Vice President Kamala Harris, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, and all members of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

POM-71. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho opposing the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 103

Whereas, the Idaho Legislature recognizes the Columbia-Snake River System as part of the United States Marine Highway network; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries, collectively and in its entirety, are a multiuse system providing navigation, transportation, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, hydropower generation, flood control, and irrigation to the citizens and industry of the Pacific Northwest; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries provide a vital contribution to the well-being of the State of Idaho and to the quality of life of its citizens, being among the most operationally important and cost-effective projects in the Federal Columbia River Power System; and

Whereas, a balanced river system produces economic benefits like jobs, trade, and renewable electricity while caring for environmental values through good management practices and reinvestment in our natural resources; and

Whereas, no amount of money can replace the lifestyle and economies of the communities that depend upon the Columbia-Snake River System's hydropower, navigation, irrigation, flood risk management, recreation, and municipal and industrial water supply benefits; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho reasserts and confirms sovereign control over all water resources within the state; and

Whereas, the decline of anadromous fish is due to many factors, including increased predation, unfavorable ocean conditions, and harvest levels; and

Whereas, breaching the four lower Snake River dams is an idealistic, single variable model to Pacific salmon recovery that flies in the face of reality for salmon, is illogical from an environmental perspective, hurts industry and communities, puts politics over science and local jobs, and may neither restore Idaho salmon nor prevent their extinction; and

Whereas, only four of the thirteen Endangered Species Act-listed salmon runs swim past the lower Snake River dams, and they do so with over 95% survival at each of the dams; and

Whereas, breaching the four lower Snake River dams would be a drastic measure that would forever alter our way of life in the Pacific Northwest; and

Whereas, breaching the lower Snake River dams is an outdated argument that is not supported by current dam passage survival studies of juvenile Pacific salmon; and

Whereas, in 2008, 2014, and 2020 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration produced biological opinions that stated breaching the four lower Snake River dams was not necessary action for salmon recovery; and

Whereas, the governor of Idaho commissioned the Governor's Salmon Workgroup, a diverse group of stakeholders that worked for 18 months to study the issue of salmon recovery, representing for the first time broad interests working collaboratively to help shape the state's salmon and steelhead policy; and

Whereas, that workgroup developed many practical recommendations to address the issue of improved river systems and habitat conditions for healthy salmon populations, specifically excluding any recommendations for removing dams; and

Whereas, due to the efforts of the state, the Nez Perce Tribe, and Idaho water users in entering into the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement, up to 487,000 acre-feet of Idaho's water is used for flow augmentation for salmon and steelhead in the lower Snake and Columbia rivers, with water being released through willing-buyer, willing-seller arrangements. In return for flow augmentation, the 2004 agreement provides protections to Idaho water users in the form of a 30-year biological opinion; and

Whereas, agricultural and industrial applications of water have a legal priority within the state; and

Whereas, the Port of Lewiston, Idaho's only seaport, is part of the collective Columbia-Snake River System and is an asset to the State of Idaho and an asset to the Inland Northwest region, providing global competitiveness and connectivity for regional products, economic development investment, and multimodal transportation; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho supports the Port of Lewiston activities and believes that reservoir drawdowns or removal of the dams on the lower Snake and Columbia rivers would inflict on the citizenry a loss of recreation, an increase in electric rates, a loss of navigation, a risk of floods, economic hardship, and an impaired quality of life; and

Whereas, cruise boat traffic to the Port of Lewiston has steadily increased over the last 10 years and is projected to increase from 19,000 passengers in 2019 to over 33,000 passengers in 2022, a growth of 76%, bringing much financial growth to the entire Snake River area; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System acts as a top wheat export gateway in the United States, with approximately 10% of all United States wheat exports barged through the four dams on the Snake River and about 50% of all Idaho-grown wheat barged from Lewiston to Portland and then onto export markets around the world; and

Whereas, barging on the Columbia and Snake rivers is the safest, most fuel-efficient means of transporting cargoes in the Northwest, being 40% more fuel-efficient than freight trains and 270% more fuel-efficient than semitrucks; and

Whereas, without the ability to barge goods down the river, diesel fuel consumption would increase by nearly 5 million gallons per year as barges would be replaced by less efficient truck-to-rail shipments, resulting in increases in carbon dioxide and other harmful emissions by over 1.2 million tons per year; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System is also highly valued on the west coast for forest product exports and mineral exports, is second in the nation for soy exports, and is a major gateway for auto imports and exports. Each year, around 250,000 tons of wood chips are barged from the Lower Granite Pool to be turned into pulp for paper production at mills on the lower Columbia River; and

Whereas, hydroelectric power is one of the best energy sources we have, with clean, reliable, renewable baseload generation that is more valuable than ever as the four lower Snake River dams produce thousands of megawatts of low-cost, affordable electricity, which is renewable energy that provides power to 22 rural Idaho utilities serving tens of thousands of Idahoans, numerous Idaho cities, farmers, and industries, while acting as a battery to integrate other intermittent renewable energy resources on the system; and

Whereas, the Idaho Legislature believes that any actions to degrade the functionality, in whole or in part, or to remove or breach dams on the Columbia-Snake River System or its tributaries, or to take water from the state for anadromous fish enhancement efforts would inflict on the citizenry of the state a loss in economic and trade opportunities, a loss of recharge waters for the state's aquifers, a loss of navigation and transportation, an increased risk of floods, an increase in electrical rates, a shortfall in power generation, a loss of recreational opportunities, and a threatened quality of life for Idaho citizens. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-sixth Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that Idaho opposes the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries, has sovereignty of its water resources, prohibits contributions of water from Idaho's reservoirs for flow augmentation except those expressly authorized by state law, contends that efforts for further recovery of anadromous fish must be based on sound science, and supports maintenance and multiple-use benefits of the Columbia-Snake River System. Additionally, the Idaho Legislature recognizes and supports the international competitiveness, multimodal transportation, and economic development benefits provided by the Port of Lewiston. Be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress and to the congressional delegations representing the states of Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon in the Congress of the United States.

POM-72. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging statewide implementation of the United Nations universal periodic review recommendations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 157

Whereas, the United Nations (UN) established the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2006 to review the human rights records of all one hundred ninety-three UN member states, with the goal of improving human rights; and

Whereas, every UN member state appears and actively participates in the UPR hosted by the UN Human Rights Council Working Group in Geneva twice a decade, with each review cycle lasting four and a half years; and

Whereas, the United States appeared at the UPR in 2010, 2014, and most recently on November 9, 2020; and

Whereas, hundreds of recommendations have been suggested to improve and produce a positive impact in Hawai'i and the United States; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is an island state with a multicultural population from around the world, recognizing the ancestral wisdom of our host culture, cherishing our natural environment, and recognizing our unique role in the United States and global community; and

Whereas, Hawai'i was considered in 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a potential host for the UN headquarters, to serve as a global diplomatic hub; and

Whereas, Hawai'i has had civil society and community associations participate in all three UPR cycles and found that the stakeholder submissions and recommendations issued provided a heightened awareness among state legislators of the significance of promoting and protecting human rights at home in Hawai'i; and

Whereas, Hawai'i hosts an annual Human Rights Day to illuminate important and imminent issues at the international and island levels and to review the recommendations provided in the UPR; and

Whereas, Hawai'i was designated as America's first Human Rights state by House Resolution No. 194, which was adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2014; and

Whereas, Hawai'i was the first state to conduct a Voluntary Local Review at the UN, sharing our local strategies regarding the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals through our Aloha+ Challenge; and

Whereas, the Office of Planning has supported the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it has aligned them with the Hawai'i State Planning Act, the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan, and the State of Hawai'i's Aloha+ Challenge; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to bring together civil society to review the UPR recommendations and to discuss innovative initiatives to realize human rights at home; and

Whereas, in spring 2021, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights will issue a report connecting the third UPR human rights recommendations with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which can be used as a guide to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Hawai'i; and

Whereas, civil society can generate solutions and share templates that provide concise, complete contributions about how to realize human rights on every Hawaiian island; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to be pioneer in peace, sustainability, human rights, and global justice, partnering with city and county councils, as well as leadership from state agencies and elected public officials, to maintain the human rights movement in Hawai'i; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to participate in all phases of the UN processes, and it will

continue to organize community conversations and commemorations for upcoming global events such as the Paris Agreement, using a locally determined contribution (LDC) to supplement the nationally determined contribution (NDC) and future reports to the United Nations Human Right Core Treaty Bodies; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2021, that the Office of Planning is requested to implement the recommendations of the third Universal Periodic Review statewide across all executive departments in furtherance of the State's Planning Act; and be it further

*Resolved*, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the UN Secretary General, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, Hawai'i's congressional delegation, U.S. Department of State, Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, Governor, and Director of Planning.

POM-73. A concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio urging the United States Congress not to adopt H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, House Resolution 1, a sweeping federal bill that would usurp the power of states to conduct elections as they see fit, against the intentions of our nation's founders, is currently under consideration by Congress; and

Whereas, Article I, section 4 of the United States Constitution grants the legislative branch of each state the authority to prescribe the "Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives," an authority the United States Congress should only supersede in "extraordinary circumstances" according to Alexander Hamilton in Federalist Number 59; and

Whereas, Voting laws have evolved across the 50 states over time, providing more and more access, security, and accuracy. But most importantly, each of those same 50 states have created their own unique election systems. From who administers the elections, to how votes are cast, to how a vote is protected—each unique system was born of federalism; and

Whereas, The imperfection of voting laws across the country is not proof that H.R. 1 is necessary or appropriate, but rather evidence that United States citizens are continuing to strive toward a more perfect union; and

Whereas, Forcing completely new standards, procedures, and expectations into state election systems, which are not built for those requirements, as is the case under H.R. 1, would bring chaos to those election systems, and that chaos would bring with it a lack of trust by the people in the results of those elections; and

Whereas, In Ohio, a state whose elections have long been under the watchful eye of the nation, we have developed a system that has ensured voters have confidence in the outcome of our elections. Voter fraud and voter suppression are exceedingly rare. Our efforts to strengthen the security of our elections have become a national model. States are even coming to us to learn our best election practices so they can mirror them back home; Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the 134th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, affirm our belief in the federal structure of the United States government and declare

current voting laws a credit to the design of federal government to allow for democratic experimentation throughout the several states; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we urge the United States Congress not to adopt H.R. 1 of the 117th Congress; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit a duly authenticated copy of this resolution to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, the members of the Ohio Congressional delegation, and the news media of Ohio so they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in this matter.

POM-74. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota clarifying the 1975 ratification by the 44th Legislative Assembly of the proposed 1972 Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States only was valid through March 22, 1979; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4010

Whereas, the 92nd Congress of the United States of America, during its second session, with the constitutionally required vote of two-thirds of both houses, on March 22, 1972, gave final approval to House Joint Resolution No. 208, commonly referred to as the Equal Rights Amendment, to propose the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, in offering the proposed federal constitutional amendment to America's state lawmakers, the 92nd Congress chose a deadline of 7 years, or until March 22, 1979, for the constitutionally mandated ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the country's state legislatures; and

Whereas, in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4007, the regular session of the 44th Legislative Assembly in 1975, responded by ratifying the proposed 1972 Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring therein*: That the 67th Legislative Assembly deems that the vitality of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4007 of the 44th Legislative Assembly by which North Dakota lawmakers ratified the 1972 Equal Rights Amendment, officially lapsed at 11:59 p.m. on March 22, 1979; and be it further

*Resolved*, That, after March 22, 1979, the Legislative Assembly, while in agreement women and men should enjoy equal rights in the eyes of the law, should not be counted by Congress, the Archivist of the United States, lawmakers in any other state, any court of law, or any other person, as still having on record a live ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as was offered by House Joint Resolution No. 208 of the 92nd Congress on March 22, 1972; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the 67th Legislative Assembly respectfully requests the full and complete verbatim text of this resolution be duly published in the United States Senate's portion of the Congressional Record, as an official memorial to the United States Senate, and that this resolution be referred to the committee of the United States Senate with appropriate jurisdiction over its subject matter; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the 67th Legislative Assembly respectfully requests the substance of this resolution be duly entered in the United States House of Representatives' portion of the Congressional Record, as an official me-

morial to the United States House of Representatives, and that this resolution be referred to the committee of the United States House of Representatives with appropriate jurisdiction over its subject matter; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the Vice President of the United States, the secretary and parliamentarian of the United States Senate; the Speaker, clerk, and parliamentarian of the United States House of Representatives; each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation; and the Archivist of the United States at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C.

POM-75. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to civil disturbances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WARNER, from the Select Committee on Intelligence:

Report to accompany S. 2610, An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-37).

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. STABENOW for the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

\*Robert Farrell Bonnie, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm Production and Conservation.

\*Xochitl Torres Small, of New Mexico, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development.

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

\*Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Laura J. Richardson, to be General.

By Mr. WARNER for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

\*Matthew G. Olsen, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

\*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 2687. A bill to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SULIVAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 2688. A bill to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family